

革赛螨属和囊螨属新种记述及囊螨属已知种补充描述 (蜱螨亚纲, 中气 门目, 咽螨科)

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摘 要 记述革赛螨属一新种: 细毛革赛螨 *Gamasellus leptinochaetus* sp. nov. 和囊螨属一新种: 拟异囊螨 *Asca subidiobasis* sp. nov., 并对异基囊螨 *Asca idiobasis* Gu et Guo, 1997, 安氏囊螨 *Asca anwenjui* Ma, 2003 和拟巨囊螨 *Asca submajor* Ma, 2003 进行补充描述。

关键词 蜱螨亚纲, 中气门目, 咽螨科, 革赛螨属, 囊螨属, 新种。

中图分类号 Q959.226

革赛螨属 *Gamasellus* Berlese 和囊螨属 *Asca* V. Heyden 的分类地位各家意见不同。Karg 1993 年将革赛螨属归入咽螨科 *Rhodacaridae* 的土革赛螨亚科 *Ologamasinae*, 将囊螨属归入囊螨科 *Ascidae*。Liang 和 Ishikawa 1989 年将土革赛螨亚科独立为土革赛螨科 *Ologamasidae*, 将革赛螨属归入该科。而 Ishikawa 1983 年将革赛螨属归入咽螨科。

和 (1977) 将革赛螨属和囊螨属均归入咽螨科, 作者采用这一分类系统。

本文记述革赛螨属 *Gamasellus* Berlese 1 新种和囊螨属 *Asca* V. Heyden 1 新种, 并对囊螨属 3 个已知种进行补充描述。模式标本存于全国鼠疫布氏菌病防治基地, 吉林省白城市。文中测量单位为 μm , 括号内数字为测量均值。

1 细毛革赛螨, 新种 *Gamasellus leptinochaetus* sp. nov.

形态描述 雌螨 (图 1~5) 体黄色, 椭圆形, 长 402, 宽 230。背腹毛均细而光滑 (以此命名)。二背板紧相靠近, 覆盖背面大部。前背板较大, 近方形, 长 207, 宽 207。刚毛 17 对, 其中 9 对较长, 针状, 其余细短。后背板较小, 似倒梯形, 长 138, 宽 172。刚毛 13 对, 其中 5 对较长, 针状, 其余细短。背表皮毛约 6 对, 细短。胸前板 1 对, 棒形。胸板狭长, 前侧角与板分离, 后缘微凹, 长 103, St_2 水平宽 69, 胸毛 4 对, 隙孔 3 对。生殖板长 80, I_1 水平宽 57, 板上仅具 I_1 。腹肛板似心形, 长 115, 宽 103, 前缘微凹, 肛前毛 5 对。Ad 位于肛孔后缘水平, 约等于肛孔长, PA 明显长于 Ad。腹表

皮毛 1 对, 位于后部。气门板前部与背板相连, 在气门后延伸部狭窄, 气门沟前端达到基节前缘。头盖 3 突, 中突狭长, 侧突细短。螯钳粗壮, 骨化强, 动趾 6 齿, 定趾约 8 齿。须转节毛 1 根棒状, 另 1 根常形; 须股节 a_1 毛刺状; 须膝节 a_{11} 较短, 树枝状, a_{12} 较长, 光滑。颚毛光滑。叉毛 3 叉。足毛光滑。足 无爪和爪垫。

前若螨 (图 6~10) 体浅黄色, 椭圆形, 长 287~345 (310), 宽 207~230 (222), 骨化弱, 背腹各板看不清。背毛 24 对左右, 较短, 光滑。腹面有胸毛 3 对, 腹毛 4 对左右, 围肛毛 3 根较长。气门沟很短。螯钳粗壮, 骨化较强, 动趾 4 齿, 定趾约 8 齿, 远端齿极小, 不易看清。须转节毛 1 根, 棒状; 须股节 a_1 毛刺状; 须膝节 a_1 毛只有 1 根, 树枝状。头盖、颚毛、叉毛及足同雌螨。

幼螨 (图 11~15) 体白色, 短卵圆形, 长 230, 宽 149。骨化极弱, 背腹各板看不清。背毛 17 对左右。腹面有胸毛 3 对, 腹毛 6 对左右, 围肛毛 3 根很长。头盖中突侧缘有 1 对小齿。螯钳动趾 4 齿, 定趾约 6 齿。须肢转节无毛, 股节及膝节 a_1 毛同前若螨。

鉴别特征 新种根据背板 2 块, 胸板毛 4 对, 腹板与肛板合并为腹肛板, 须膝节 a_{11} 树枝状等特征归入革赛螨属 *Gamasellus*, 但新种背毛均细而光滑, 无较粗的羽状毛, 腹肛板肛前毛 5 对而不是 6 对, 据此可与该属其它已知种相区别。

正模, 副模 3, 3 前若螨和 1 幼螨, 采自落叶下, 山东省泰安, 2000-07。

词源: 源于希腊词 “leptinor” (细长) 和

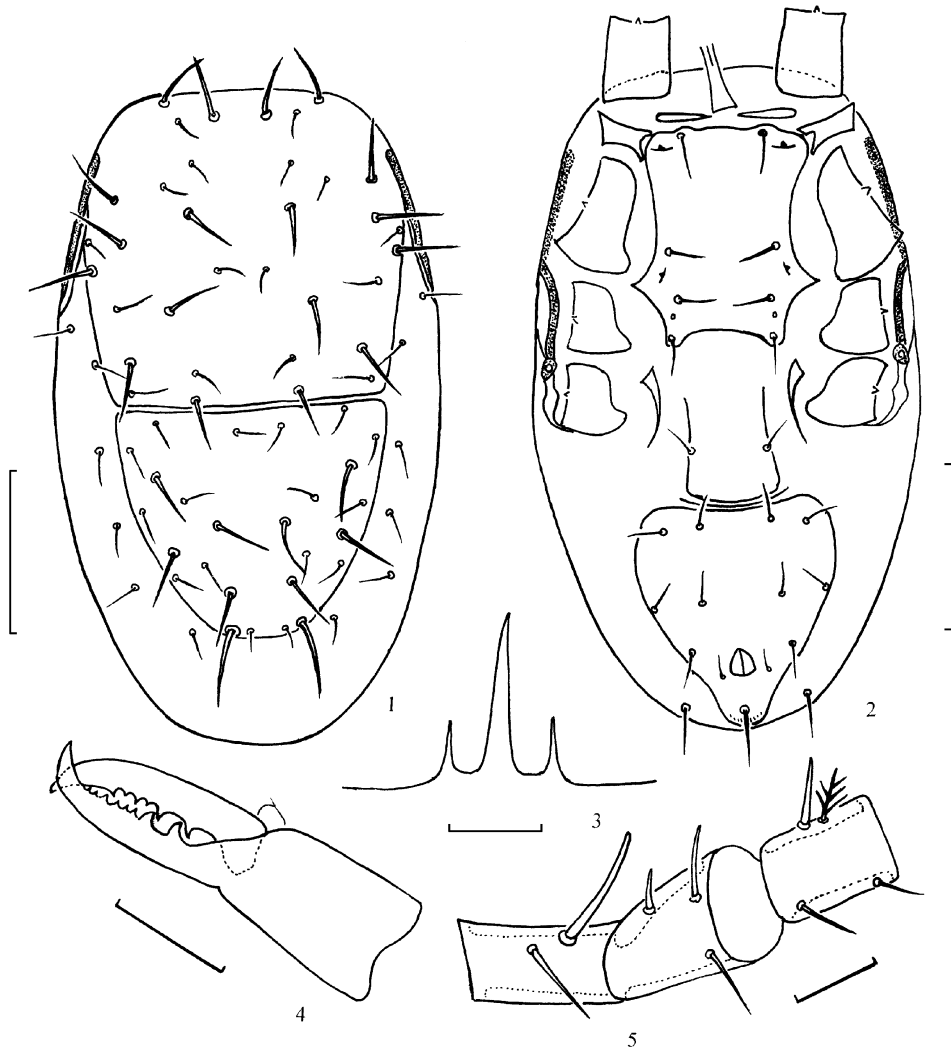


图 1~5 细毛革赛螨, 新种 *Gamasellus leptinochaetus* sp. nov.

1. 背面 (dorsum) 2. 腹面 (venter) 3. 头盖 (tectum) 4. 螯钳 (chela) 5. 须肢 (palp) 比例尺 (scale bars): 1~2 = 100 μm ; 3, 5 = 20 μm ; 4 = 50 μm

“chaet-” (刚毛)。

2 拟异囊螨, 新种 *Asca subidiobasis* sp. nov.

形态描述 雌螨 (图 16~20) 体黄色, 椭圆形, 长 345, 宽 207。二背板覆盖背面绝大部分, 表面有微弱线纹, 板上毛末端接近或达到下位毛基。前背板长 161, 宽 149, 具刚毛 17 对, 光滑; 后背板长 172, 宽 149, 后侧突圆形, 板上具刚毛 15 对, 其中 2 对位于后侧突上, 柳叶状, 有羽枝, 其余毛光滑, 由前向后逐次变长, 但 S_8 短。背表皮毛 10 对左右, 光滑, 短于背板毛。胸板长 69, St_2 水平宽 46, 后缘凹陷, 具胸毛 3 对和隙孔 2 对。胸后毛在板后表皮上。生殖板花瓶状, 长 57, $_1$ 处膨大, 宽度为 46, 其后内凹, 板上仅具 $_1$ 。受精囊如图 18。腹肛板长 115, 宽 126, 具横纹, 除围肛毛外有刚毛 6 对, 后部 2 对较长。Ad 位于肛孔中横线水

平, 约等于肛孔长, PA 远长于 Ad。生殖板与腹肛板之间有一长线形骨片和 1 对短线形骨片, 并具 2 对毛。足后板 2 对, 外侧 1 对椭圆形, 内侧 1 对近三角形。气门沟前端达到 F_1 基部。基节 后有数对圆形小骨片。头盖三角形, 前端尖。螯钳二趾有齿。颚毛较短, 光滑。叉毛 2 叉。足毛短而光滑。

鉴别特征 新种近似于异基囊螨 *Asca idiobasis* Gu et Guo, 1997, 但新种背板具稀疏的微弱线纹; 背板毛常形, 末端达到下位毛基。而异基囊螨背板有密集的浓重斑块; 背板毛镰状, 末端远达不到下位毛基。

正模 , **副模** 2 , 采自禾本科植物, 山东省泰安, 2000-07。

词源: 源于拉丁词 “sub-” (近似) 和 “idiobasis” (相似种名)。

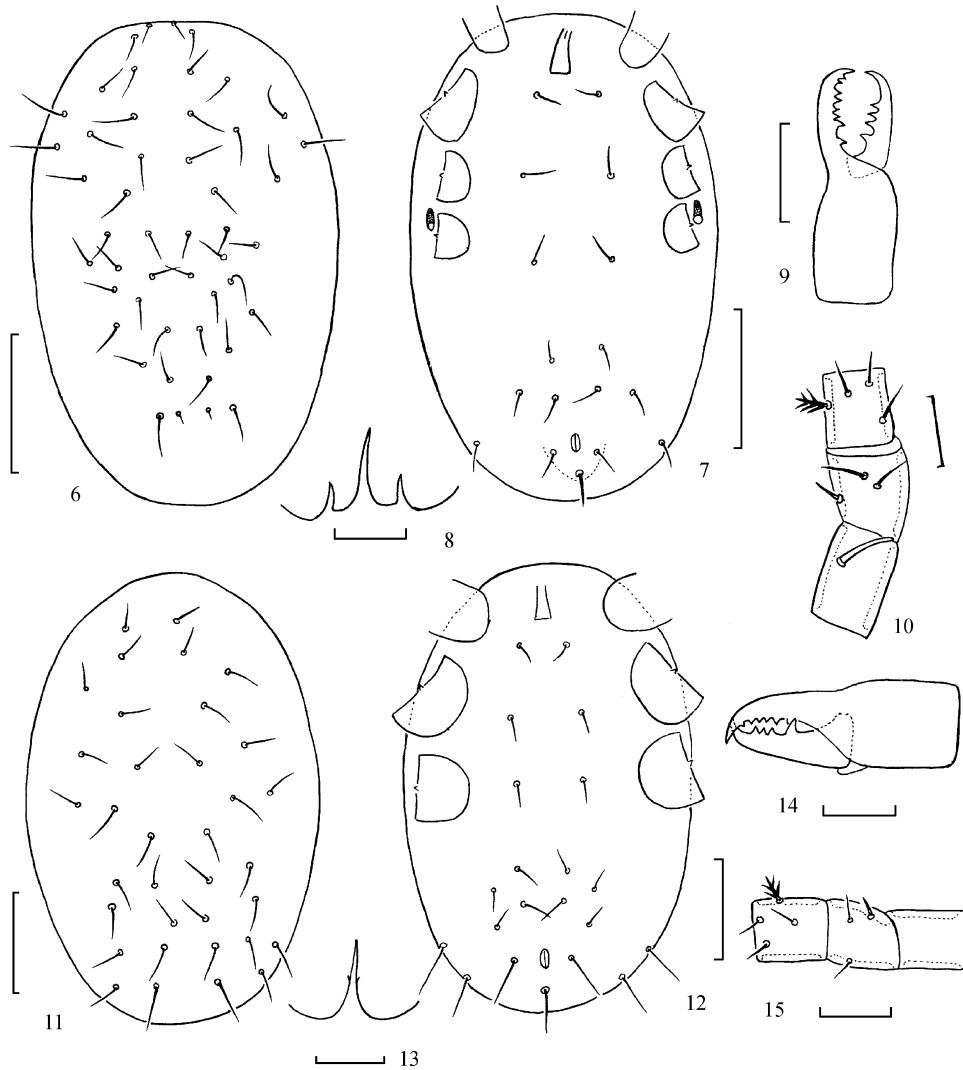


图 6~15 细毛革囊螨, 新种 *Gamasellus leptinochaetus* sp. nov.

6~10. 前若螨 (protonymph) 11~15. 幼螨 (larva) 6, 11. 背面 (dorsum) 7, 12. 腹面 (venter) 8, 13. 头盖 (tectum) 9, 14. 螯钳 (chela) 10, 15. 须肢 (palp) 比例尺 (scale bars) 6~7 = 100 μm 8, 10, 13-15 = 20 μm ; 9, 11~12 = 50 μm

3 异基囊螨 *Asca idiobasis* Gu et Guo, 1997 (雄螨新发现)

顾以铭, 郭宪国, 1997. 动物分类学报, 22 (2): 147, 图 1~4.

形态描述 雄螨 (图 21~23) 体黄色, 卵圆形, 长 241~253 (245), 宽 149~161 (155)。二背板有密集的浓重斑块。前背板长 126~138 (132), 宽 132~138 (136), 刚毛 19 对, 均短, 末端远达不到下位毛基, 光滑; 后背板长 103, 宽 115, 后侧突圆形, 刚毛 15 对, 其中 2 对在后侧突上, 前部毛短而光滑, 后部毛 (包括后侧突上的 2 对) 正面观呈叶状, 侧面观呈镰状, 边缘具小刺。背表皮毛 8 对左右, 同前背板毛, 但较短。胸殖板骨化弱, 具微小胸毛 5 对, 隙孔 2 对。腹肛板半圆形, 前缘中部凸, 长 80~92 (88), 宽 126~138 (130), 除围肛

毛外有刚毛 8 对, 最后 2 对较粗长, 其余微小, Ad 位于肛孔中横线水平, 短于肛孔, PA 长于 Ad。气门沟前端达到 F_1 基部。螯钳导精趾细短, 呈棍状。颚毛光滑。叉毛 2 叉。足毛短而光滑。

标本记录 5, 3, 采自落叶下, 山东省泰安, 2000-07。

4 安氏囊螨 *Asca anwenjui* Ma, 2003

马立名, 2003. 蛛形学报, 12 (2): 85, 图 12~18.

形态描述 雄螨特征补充 (图 24), 胸殖板前侧角宽而长, Mst 和 I_1 之间明显收缩。腹肛板半圆形, 前缘中部凸, 两侧凹。

后若螨 (图 25~27) 体浅黄色, 椭圆形, 长 322~368 (345), 宽 172~230 (211)。前背板骨化很弱, 边缘不清, 刚毛数难以确定; 后背板骨化稍

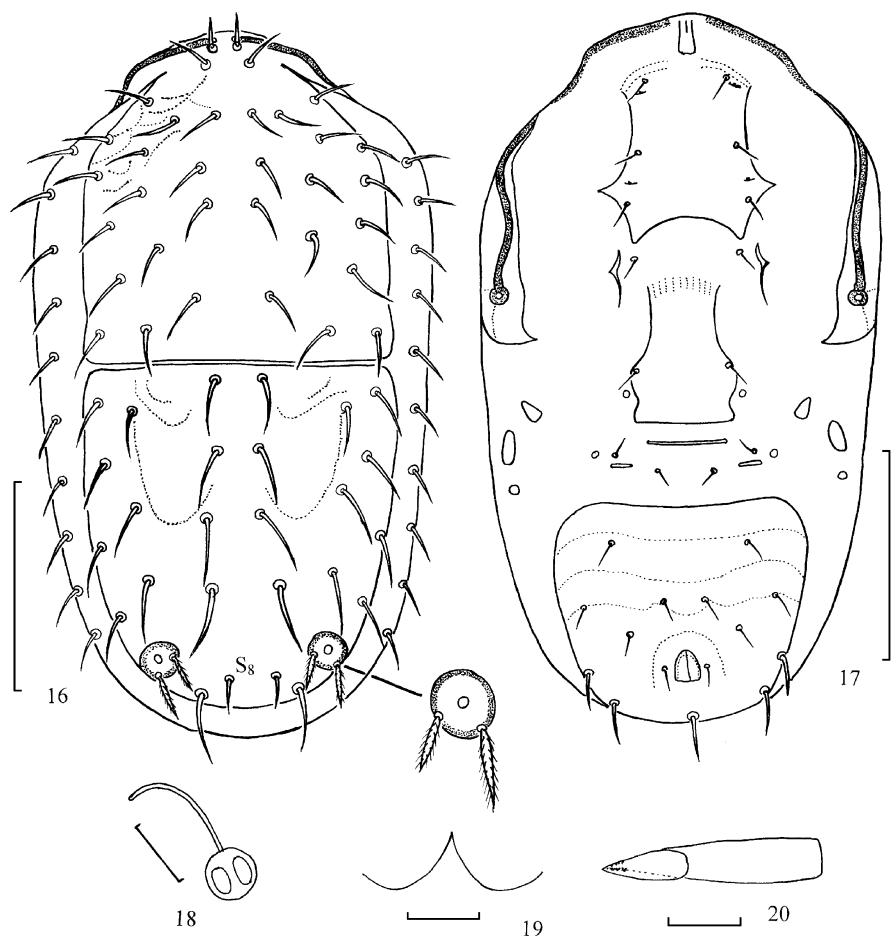


图 16~20 拟异囊螨，新种 *Asca subidiobasis* sp. nov.
16. 背面 (dorsum) 17. 腹面 (venter) 18. 受精囊 (spermatheca) 19. 头盖 (tectum) 20. 螯钳 (chela)
比例尺 (scale bars) 16~17 = 100 μm, 18~20 = 20 μm

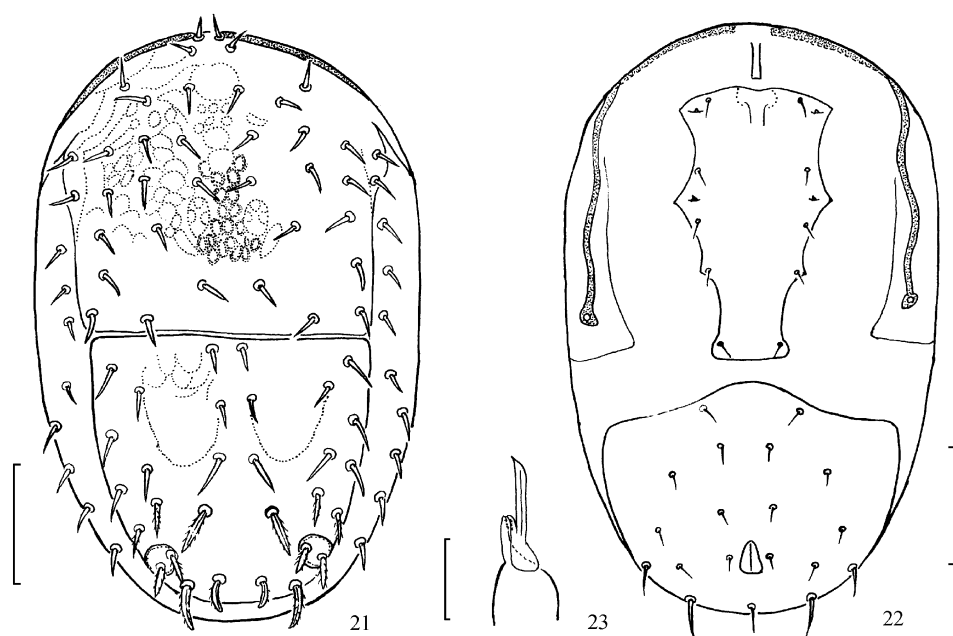


图 21~23 异基囊螨 *Asca idiobasis* Gu et Guo, 1997
21. 背面 (dorsum) 22. 腹面 (venter) 23. 螯钳 (chela) 比例尺 (scale bars) 21~22 = 50 μm, 23 = 20 μm

强,具刚毛 15 对,其中 2 对在后侧突上。背毛短,末端远达不到下位毛基,但后背板后部毛较长,而 S_8 很短。背表皮毛 10 余对。腹面骨化弱,各板均看不清。胸区刚毛 5 对,腹区刚毛约 5 对(有的毛看不清)。Ad 位于肛孔中横线水平,稍短于肛孔,PA 远长于肛孔。气门沟前端达到 F_1 基部外侧。螯钳较短,动趾 2 齿,定趾 3 齿。颚角牛角状。颚毛短而光滑。叉毛 2 叉。足毛光滑。

前若螨(图 28~29)体黄白色,椭圆形,长 230~287 (245),宽 138~195 (170)。骨化极弱,背腹各板均看不清。背面前区刚毛 14 对左右,后区刚毛 16 对左右,其中 2 对在后侧突上;后部与两侧刚毛明显长于前部和中部刚毛。腹面具胸毛 3 对,

腹毛约 4 对,围肛毛 3 根。气门沟短,前端达到基节中部。围肛毛、螯钳、颚角、颚毛、叉毛及足毛均同后若螨。

鉴别特征补充 根据同时同地采的标本比较,安氏囊螨 *Asca anwenjui* Ma, 2003 与新囊螨 *Asca nova* Willmann, 1939 极相近似,但安氏囊螨背毛 D_7 与 D_{5-6} 等长,末端远离 D_8 基部;而新囊螨 D_7 稍长于 D_{5-6} ,末端接近或达到 D_8 基部。

标本记录 12, 4, 3 后若螨和 6 前若螨,采自森林土壤,吉林省敦化县,2001-06。

5 拟巨囊螨 *Asca submajor* Ma, 2003

马立名, 2003. 动物分类学报, 28 (1): 70, 图 17~22.

雌螨特征补充 (图 30) 胸板第 1 对隙孔水平

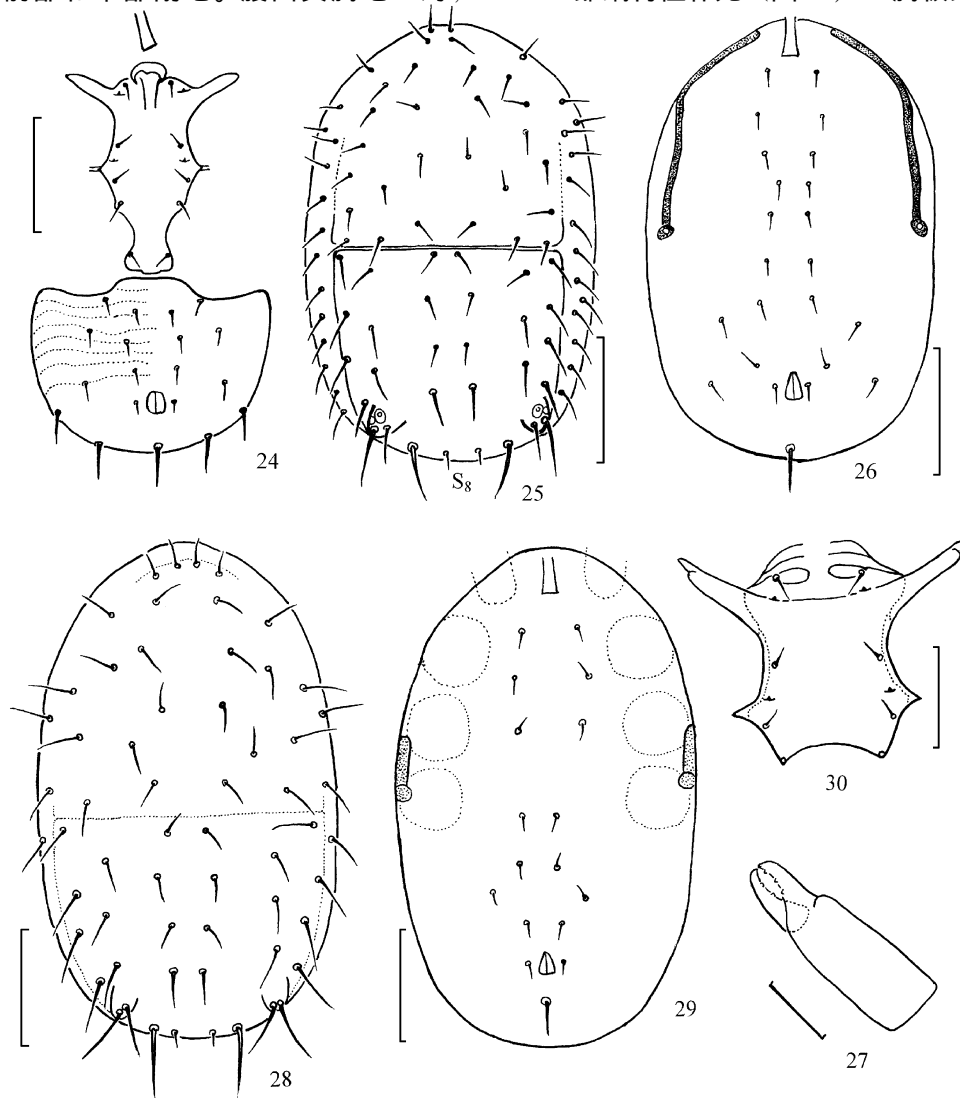


图 24~29 安氏囊螨 *Asca anwenjui* Ma, 2003 图 30 拟巨囊螨 *Asca submajor* Ma, 2003

24. 腹面 (venter of male) 25. 后若螨背面 (dorsum of deutonymph) 26. 后若螨腹面 (venter of deutonymph) 27. 后若螨螯钳 (chela of deutonymph) 28. 前若螨背面 (dorsum of protonymph) 29. 前若螨腹面 (venter of protonymph) 30. 胸板 (sternal shield) 比例尺 (scale bars) 24~26 = 100 μm , 27 = 20 μm , 28~30 = 50 μm

之前骨化弱，具 1 对椭圆形小骨片， St_1 在骨片上，骨片之前具 2 对弧形线纹。

标本 2，采自草原土壤，吉林省长岭县太平川，2001-08。

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NEW SPECIES OF THE GENERA GAMASELLUS AND ASCA, WITH SUPPLEMENTAL DESCRIPTIONS OF KNOWN SPECIES OF THE GENUS ASCA (ACARI, MESOSTIGMATA, RHODACARIDAE)

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Gamasellus* and a new species of the genus *Asca* are described in the present paper. Type specimens are deposited in the National Base of Plague and Brucellosis Control, Baicheng City, Jilin Province.

1 *Gamasellus leptinochaetus* sp. nov. (Figs. 1-15)

. Length 402 μ m, width 230 μ m. Both dorsal shields covering greater part of dorsum. All dorsal and ventral setae simple. Anterior dorsal shield square, with 17 pairs of setae, 9 pairs of which longer, needle-shaped, the remains thin and short; posterior dorsal shield smaller, inverted trapezoid, with setae 13 pairs, of which 5 pairs long needle-like, the remains thin and short. Presternal shields 1 pair, stick-shaped. Sternal shield long, posterior margin slightly concave, with 4 pairs of setae and 3 pairs of proes. Genital shield with 1 pair of setae. Ventro-anal shield heart-shaped, with 5 pairs of preanal setae and 3 perianal setae. Ad situated at level of posterior margin of anus, subequal to anus in length, PA obviously longer than Ad. Peritreme reaching to anterior margin of coxa anteriorly. Tectum with a long medial prong and two short lateral ones. Movable digit of chela with 6 denticles, fixed digit with about 8 denticles. a seta on palptrochanter club-like, another seta normal; seta al on palpfemur spine-like; seta a_{l1} on palpgenu

branch-like, a_{l2} simple. Leg without claw and caruncle.

The new species belongs to the genus *Gamasellus* Berlese by: dorsum with 2 shields, sternal shield with 4 pairs of setae, ventral and anal shields fused together, seta a_{l1} on palpgenu branch-shaped. But the former differs from known species of the genus in: all dorsal setae simple, instead of plumose; ventro-anal shield with 5 pairs of preanal setae, instead of 6 pairs.

Holotype, paratypes 3, 3 protonymphs and 1 larva, under fallen leaves, Tai'an County (36°15'N, 117°08'E), Shandong Province, July 2000.

Etymology. From "leptino-" (slender) and "chaet-" (seta).

2 *Asca subidiobasis* sp. nov. (Figs. 16-20)

. Length 345 μ m, width 207 μ m. Both dorsal shields covering greater part of dorsum, with weak lines and curves on surface, dorsal shield setae near or reaching to base of next setae. Anterior dorsal shield with 17 pairs of simple setae; posterior dorsal shield with 15 pairs of setae, of which 2 pairs of pilose setae on circular postero-lateral projections similar to willow leaf in shape, the remains simple, S_8 short. Posterior margin of sternal shield concave, with 3 pairs of setae and 2 pairs of pores. MSt on cuticle behind the shield. Genital shield vase-shaped, with 1 pair of setae. Ven-

tro-anal shield with 6 pairs of setae except perianal setae, of which last 2 pairs longer. Ad situated at level of middle of anus, subequal to anus in length, PA longer than Ad. Between genital and ventro-anal shields with 3 line-like sclerites and 2 pairs of setae. Metapodal shields 2 pairs. Peritreme reaching to base of F_1 anteriorly. Tectum triangular, anterior angle sharp.

The new species is similar to *Asca idiobasis* Gu et Guo, 1997, but in the new species dorsal shields with weak lines and curves, setae on the shields normal in shape, its end reaching to base of next seta; in the latter species dorsal shields with thick spots, setae on the shields sickle-shaped, its end distant from base of next seta.

Holotype , paratypes 2 , on grass, Tai'an County (36°15' N, 117°08' E), Shandong Province, July 2000.

Etymology. From "sub-" (near) and "idiobasis" (species name).

3 *Asca idiobasis* Gu et Guo, 1997 (Figs. 21-23)

. Length 241-253 (av. 245) μm , width 149-161 (av. 155) μm . Both dorsal shields covered by thick spots. Anterior dorsal shield with 19 pairs of simple setae, its end not reaching base of next seta; posterior dorsal shield with 15 pairs of setae, 2 pairs of which on circular postero-lateral projections, setae of anterior part short and simple, setae of posterior part (including 2 pairs on postero-lateral projections) leaf-shaped or sickle-shaped, pilose. Sterno-genital shield with 5 pairs of setae and 2 pairs of pores. Ven-

tro-anal shield semicircular, anterior margin convex, with 8 pairs of setae except perianal setae, last 2 pairs longer. Ad situated at level of middle of anus, shorter than anus, PA longer than Ad. Peritreme reaching to base of F_1 anteriorly. Spermatodactyl of chela club-shaped.

Speciment examined: 5 and 3 , under fallen leaves, Tai'an County (36°15' N, 117°08' E), Shandong Province, July 2000.

4 *Asca anwenjui* Ma, 2003 (Figs. 24-29)

. Sterno + genital shield with long and broad antero-lateral angles, posterior part shrinking between MSt and 1 . Anterior margin of ventro-anal shield convex at middle.

Asca anwenjui Ma, 2003 very similar to *Asca nova* Willmann, 1939, but the former D_7 equal to D_5 and D_6 in length, its end distant from base of D_8 ; the latter D_7 slightly longer than D_5 nad D_6 , its end near or reaching to base of D_8 .

Specimens examined: 12 , 4 , 3 deutonymphs and 6 protonymphs, in forest soils, Dunhua County (43°21' N, 128°13' E), Jilin Province, June 2001.

5 *Asca submajor* Ma, 2003 (Fig. 30)

. Anterior Region of sternal shield weakly sclerized before level of the 1st pair of pores, with 1 pair of sclerites and 2 pairs of curves, St_1 on the sclerites.

Specimens examined: 2 , in grassland soil, Taipingchuan (44°24' N, 123°11' E), Changling County, Jilin Province, Aug. 2001.

Key words Acari, Mesostigmata, Rhodacaridae, Gamasellus, *Asca*, new species.